



Vol. 5—No. 11

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June 8, 1958



CONVENTION OPENS JUNE 9 IN CHICAGO

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Ike and Democratic Leaders Team Up to Smother Tax Cut

WASHINGTON, (PAI)—Projects for positive action against the economic recession are growing darker than a long Arctic night. Both the Eisenhower Administration and the Democratic leadership in the Congress have reached agreement against any broad cut in taxes, currently being urged by many liberal and conservative economists as well as organized labor, to boost purchasing power.

Principals in the agreement are President Eisenhower, Secretary of the Treasury Robert Anderson, Senate Majority Leader Lyndon Johnson and House Majority Leader Sam Rayburn—all Texans.

At his press conference, the President was asked how he could get such agreement. He replied: "I was born in the state of both of these gentlemen, and I was born in the district that one of them represents."

Under questioning about the recession at his press conference, Eisenhower said that we are "weathering" the recession well and he thought "it has largely spent its force." Then, he added: "I pray so."

The bipartisan decision against tax reduction, a program strongly endorsed by the AFL-CIO as a priority weapon to stem the recession, came amid indications that the economy would continue at a seriously slackened pace for the rest of 1958.

Alfred Hayes, president of the New York Federal Reserve Board, told a meeting of the New Jersey Bankers Association in Atlantic City that the "immediate dangers of recession" still outweigh the "immediate dangers of inflation."

President Eisenhower recently told the American Management Association that the real enemy is a possible future inflation.

And indications that the recession has still not run its course came from Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell, who told a congressional committee that the total of unemployed might top 6 million in June, or a 20 percent increase over the current 5.2 million figure.

Mitchell explained that young people just out of school will hit the job market and the effect on unemployment will be "dramatically evident."

The Labor Dept.'s latest report on net spendable earnings of factory workers—for April—showed that buying power



was down 65 cents a week from April 1957 and about 50 cents lower than in March.

The drop was charged to a shorter work week and higher prices.

The Labor Department said that more than half of the nation's 149 leading job centers now suffer "substantial" unemployment. Since March an additional 16 areas have been placed on the list, bringing the total areas with a 5 percent or more out of work to 86.

On this point, labor writer John Herling asked Eisenhower, at his conference, whether he would support a "real program for depressed areas." The President replied that he is pushing a lot of other legislation but "I will ask my people to see whether they want to analyze it or they will analyze it to see whether there is anything in it that would prevent me from doing so."

On the same day of the Presidential news conference, the Office of Business Economics of the Department of Commerce reported that "the value of new orders received by manufacturers was off more than usual for April and was less than the value of deliveries during the month."

Big Cities Suffer Job Losses

WASHINGTON.—Three of the nation's largest cities—New York, Chicago and Cleveland—have been designated as areas with 6 to 9 percent of their work forces unemployed.

The Labor Dept.'s bimonthly report on unemployment in industrial areas showed 86 of 149 with substantial unemployment compared to 76 such areas in March and 21 a year ago.

The report said also that a check of employers showed plant shutdowns for "vacations" would be more widespread and last longer this summer than last year.

Only 3 States—New York, Illinois, Montana—Can Use It Now

Weak Jobless Aid Bill Passed

WASHINGTON.—Labor's drive for effective federal aid to unemployed workers was scuttled in the Senate as a Republican-Southern Democrat coalition rammed through an almost meaningless "states' rights" measure. The bill went to the White House, where Pres. Eisenhower was expected to sign it.

A bipartisan liberal bloc, in two days of heated floor debate, tried unsuccessfully to improve and liberalize the watered-down, House-passed Administration bill. They condemned it as negating the objective of emergency jobless aid by giving states the option of accepting or rejecting federal funds to extend the period for unemployment compensation benefits.

Only three states—New York, Illinois and Montana—indicated they could immediately accept federal advances to finance a 50 percent extension of the benefit period. Most of the other states need either constitutional reforms or special legislative action before the provisions of the bill could become effective. Connecticut has passed its own law extending unemployment insurance, without relying on Federal assistance.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany publicly characterized the bill as "the biggest legislative hoax ever perpetrated on the unemployed workers of America." He said the bill relies on the action of the states which have "consistently failed to meet their responsibilities" both in the current crisis and in the 23-year history of unemployment compensation.

Defeat of the liberalization attempt was abetted by the Eisenhower Administration, which originally had recommended legislation which would have made state participation compulsory, then did an abrupt about-face and embraced the optional feature injected by the House.

The bipartisan liberal fight was led by Senators John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.), Paul Douglas (D-Ill.), Jacob K. Javits (R-N. Y.) and others. They were unable to crack the GOP Dixiecrat front, master-minded by arch-conservative Sen. Harry S. Byrd (D-Va.).

The liberals made three moves. The first, downed by a vote of 63 to 21, would have substituted the Kennedy-Me-

Carthy bill, supported by the AFL-CIO, which provided for federal standards to raise benefit levels, extend the compensation period to a uniform 39 weeks, and include 1.8 million workers not covered by state laws.

The second amendment would have extended benefits for a flat 16 weeks and waived state repayment of federal advances to finance the program—provided the states broadened their own programs. This amendment failed by a 57-to-27 margin, after Byrd, chairman of the powerful Senate Finance Committee, characterized it as imposing "federal control" on state compensation programs.

In the third attempt, Kennedy sought to reintroduce the mandatory provision for state participation which the White House had allowed to be stricken from its own measure. This bill, which called for a 16-week extension without complicating factors, saw the liberals reach the peak of their strength in the debate, but they lost by a 47-to-36 vote.

'Poor' Year for Business Execs

NEW YORK, (PAI)—Pity the poor American business executives. 1957 was a poor year for them, salary-wise. They made only "modest" gains on the whole. Some of them didn't get a raise at all and a few even got cuts.

But salary figures published by Business Week indicate that they didn't do too badly, after all. The presidents or chairmen of the boards of 93 top American corporations received a total of \$15,139,578 in straight salaries alone. This was an average of \$162,694 apiece.

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Note on Change of Address

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rwdsu RECORD

700 DELEGATES ARRIVING IN CHICAGO FOR MOMENTOUS RWDSU CONVENTION

CHICAGO—Excitement filled the huge Morrison Hotel here this week as delegates from all over the United States and Canada began arriving for what promised to be the most significant convention ever held by the Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union. Seven hundred delegates representing some 300 local unions were registering for the four-day convention,

scheduled to open Monday, June 9 and conclude on Thursday, June 12.

Chicago Offers Welcome Mat To Delegates

CHICAGO.—This Windy City on the shores of Lake Michigan plays host to some 700 delegates of the Retail, Wholesale and Dept. Store Union when they meet in convention June 9-12. Indications are that the city is taking seriously its responsibilities as host, and the welcome mat is definitely out for the RWDSUers.

Leading the parade of welcomers will be Chicago's Mayor Richard J. Daley, who will address the convention on opening day and figuratively present the keys to the city to the delegates. Flanking him during these welcoming ceremonies will be the RWDSU's two Chicago vice-presidents: Henry B. Anderson, president of the Chicago Joint Board, and John Gallagher, president of Local 194. Together they represent more than 8,000 Chicago members of the RWDSU.

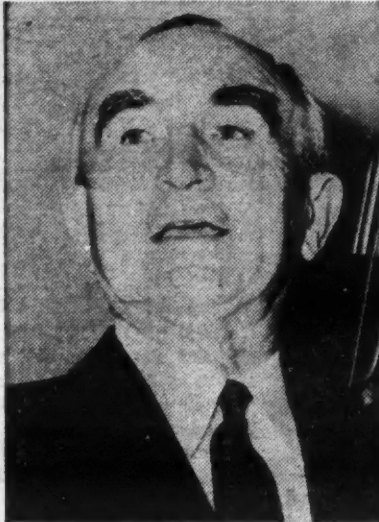
Invocations will be delivered at the opening of each day's session by outstanding clergymen of the Protestant, Catholic and Jewish faiths from the Chicago area. Prominent labor leaders who will welcome the delegates include Daniel J. Healy, AFL-CIO regional director for Illinois and Iowa; Joseph Germano, president of the Illinois State Industrial Union Council; and Paul A. Iacino, secretary-treasurer of the Cook County Industrial Union Council.

The two Chicago RWDSU affiliates are jointly sponsoring a dance to be held Tuesday evening, June 10, at which delegates will have an opportunity to socialize with local members of the union.

NOTABLES TO ADDRESS CONVENTION



WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER



SEN. WAYNE MORSE



THURGOOD MARSHALL



WALTER REUTHER

A two-day meeting of the General Executive Board preceded the convention sessions on Friday and Saturday, June 7 and 8. President Max Greenberg was to chair both the Executive Board meeting and the convention itself.

The convention sessions begin in the midst of a deep recession engulfing the nation, and substantial time was to be allotted at the sessions to discussion of the path the Eisenhower Administration and Congress were taking in face of the business decline and widespread unemployment, and to advancement of labor's proposals for righting the economy.

Court Ruling to Be Discussed

Also expected to occupy the delegates' attention is last week's decision of the Supreme Court, holding unions liable to damage suits in state courts brought by individuals in strike situations. The convention is expected to act on these critical matters, as well as such questions as moves toward state and national "right-to-work" laws, coverage of retail and other groups of workers under the federal minimum wage law, improvements in social security, civil rights and other important policy questions.



Pres. Max Greenberg

The keynote will be sounded by President Greenberg in his President's Report which will lead off the convention sessions on Monday morning.

A group of distinguished guest speakers, headed by U. S. Senator Wayne Morse, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William Schnitzler, United Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther, Thurgood Marshall, counsel of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and Arthur Goldberg, special counsel of the AFL-CIO, will address the delegates.

Other notables from government and the labor movement were also slated to appear at the sessions. On hand to greet the delegates will be Mayor Richard Daley of Chicago, and leaders of Illinois and Chicago labor bodies. From AFL-CIO headquarters in Washington will come such leaders as John Livingston, AFL-CIO director of organization; Al Whitehouse, director of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Department; R. J. Thomas, assistant to Pres. George Meany; Richard Leonard, assistant to IUD Pres. Reuther; Oscar Jager, IUD public relations director; and others.

Canadian Leaders Present

International ties of the RWDSU will be demonstrated by the presence at the RWDSU convention of such leaders as Pres. Claude Jodoin and Sec.-Treas. Donald MacDonald of the Canadian Labor Congress; Bill Kemsley, North American representative of the Int'l Confederation of Free Trade Unions; and Gregory Bardacke, American representative of Histadrut, the Israel labor federation.

A major constitutional proposal coming before the convention is a recommendation, passed by the Executive Board at its meeting in March, that per capita tax be raised by 10c per member per month—from the present 75c to 85c.

A convention banquet is scheduled for Wednesday, June 11, the last evening before the convention adjourns.

Historic '54 Merger Convention Recalled

CHICAGO—Delegates to the 8th Convention of the RWDSU found the occasion an appropriate time to think back over the four eventful years that have passed with incredible swiftness since the convention of May, 1954 in Atlantic City, N.J., which combined the strengths of the three unions which make up today's powerful, united Retail, Wholesale and Dept. Store Union.

Preceded by exhaustive preliminary discussions, the proceedings at the '54 convention which established the merger were completed in a two-day period. Special conventions of each of the two affiliating unions—Distributive, Processing and Office Workers, and Playthings, Jewelry and Novelty Workers—on May 23 took formal action to merge with the RWDSU, and the next day, at the first session of the RWDSU's 7th convention, the delegates from all three unions were officially seated.

Thereafter, the wheels of the new RWDSU started to roll together in the direction of an even bigger and more effective union. In the words of Pres. Max Greenberg's keynote address to the merger convention in 1954:

"We have come together from different backgrounds, with different ideas, but with a common determination to build a great union, to make a reality of the glorious promise that is inherent in our organization."

Clasped Hands Symbol of Unity

The symbol of unity four years ago—the clasped hands of Pres. Greenberg, Arthur Osman and Alex Bail—has stood up throughout these four years. Both Osman and Bail, presidents respectively of the DPO and PJN, have continued to serve in leadership of the International, and, as part of the team headed by Pres. Greenberg and including Sec.-Treas. Al Heaps and Exec. Sec. Jack Paley, have contributed strongly to the progress of the union to its present healthy state.

Three other leaders who had much to do with the success of the merger in 1954 have passed away in the intervening years. One, Milton Weisberg, was one of the founders and a long-time leader of the RWDSU. Another was John Riffe, then

executive vice-president of the CIO, who brought the strength and prestige of his high office to bear in helping to bring the three unions together. The third was Thomas MacLachlan, Canadian director of the RWDSU.

One of the most important actions taken at the 1954 convention in giving birth to the new RWDSU was the adoption of a new constitution. The document set forth the rights and obligations of the members and provided the machinery for running a truly democratic trade union, whose sole purpose is to advance the interests of the members. Independent observers as well as the delegates, hailed the new constitution as a model of democratic procedure.

Broad Leadership Bodies

Also set forth in the constitution adopted in 1954 were the broad leadership bodies which have guided the union's policies over the past four years. These include the Executive Board, composed of the vice-presidents, and the General Council, whose members represent every area with at least 300 members. The Executive Board meets at least three times a year, while the General Council convenes at least once a year.

Four years ago, long before Americans ever heard of a McClellan Committee, the RWDSU declared its active opposition to improper practices within and without the trade union movement, and emphasized the democratic rights of individual trade union members.

Declarations were also made in 1954 in Atlantic City—and followed through with concrete action in later years—on such issues as political action, labor unity, civil rights and civil liberties as well as foreign policy.

Just 18 months after the RWDSU merger convention came the historic move in December, 1955, which united AFL and CIO into one powerful organization of all American labor. RWDSU was in the forefront of CIO unions participating in the unity convention of AFL and CIO. And today, on the occasion of its first convention since the merger in 1954, the RWDSU remains in the forefront of America's great united labor movement.

LABOR NEWS ROUNDUP

L. A. Labor May Buy Hospitals to Meet Costs

LOS ANGELES (PAI)—The AFL Central Labor Council here is giving serious study to proposals for building or buying eight to ten hospitals in this area because of soaring medical costs.

Council Secretary W. J. Bassett said response from affiliated locals has been excellent, noting that hospitals, especially private owned, profit-making ones, have increased rates so rapidly that benefits from health and welfare programs are being jeopardized.

The continuous rise of medical care costs here and throughout the nation has already resulted in some union-owned hospitals, such as those of the United Mine Workers.

While the AFL-CIO policy backs a national health insurance program to provide greater coverage for all Americans, health and welfare plans have been negotiated into thousands of union contracts in lieu of the national program.

But the doctors' fees, the practices of charging a worker more when he or she is covered by a health insurance program, and the skyrocketing hospital costs are all threatening to curtail the already limited benefits from present health and welfare plans.

As a partial answer to the problem, the Central Labor Council here is considering building a pilot hospital to cost approximately \$1,000,000. A comparatively small hospital, it would be used to study the advisability of a greatly expanded program which, if approved, would mean the construction of up to 10 hospitals throughout this area to service union members.

The pilot hospital could be completed and ready for operation in six months, it is estimated.

Hails Postal Wage Hike

WASHINGTON, (PAI)—The 10 percent pay increase for 530,000 postal workers became official as President Eisenhower signed the measure which was passed unanimously by both houses of Congress.

Tied to the pay increase was an increase in postal rates. First class mail goes from three cents to four, and airmail rises from six to seven cents. Both of these increases go into effect August 1. Increases for most other classifications start January 1, 1959.

Commenting on the long fight of postal workers for the increase, President William C. Doherty of the Letter Carriers declared that unions "carried the brunt of this arduous campaign for economic justice, but the victory belongs to the workers themselves whose alert and active cooperation made it possible."

Fired Workers Win \$115,000

GARDNER, Mass.—A lump-sum back-pay settlement of \$115,000 has been obtained for 82 employees of the H. N. Thayer Co. in this city, thus ending NLRB proceedings and litigation extending over nine years, and finally reaching the Supreme Court where the union position was upheld.

Individual checks ranged from \$40 to \$4,000, depending upon the amount of time lost because of unwarranted discharge.



UNION PROTECTS BEAUTY: When Joan Marchesani went to work as Pan American sales agent in New York, she joined the Air Transport Division of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks. Her employers decided she was too strikingly pretty and fired her because she wouldn't change her hair from platinum to strawberry blonde, she took her grievance to the union. General Chairman Walter T. Coleman, r. took matter up with Pan American and Joan is now back at work with pay for two days lost while grievance was processed.

AFL-CIO Backs Victims Of 'Apartheid' With \$1,000

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The AFL-CIO Executive Council last week backed up its statement denouncing "apartheid" in South Africa with a \$1,000 check to the American Committee on Africa.

The committee has been accumulating a South Africa Defense Fund to aid the families of 91 persons arrested for opposing laws designed to extend and strengthen the Nationalist Party's policy of three-way segregation among Africans, Indians, and Coloreds (people of mixed blood). The 91 defendants are scheduled to go on trial this summer, and if convicted the maximum penalty under South African law is death. The fund will help to secure legal aid.

All African labor unions in South Africa have by law been denied recognition by white employers. The unions and their members are compelled to accept wages and working conditions set by management. White unions cannot have among their membership Africans, Indians, or Coloreds.

Michael Ross, AFL-CIO Director of International Affairs, said, "We were particularly concerned with the effect on South African workers of this policy."

The Executive Council statement said in its conclusion: "On behalf of organized labor in the United States, the AFL-CIO Council pledges its support to the democratic forces in South Africa—to those organizations working for the creation of a country which will not be divided by racial differences and which will not be victimized by economic exploitation."

Paid Holidays Rising In Pacts, Study Shows

WASHINGTON, (PAI) — "Unmistakable evidence of steady and substantial improvement in holiday pay clauses in union agreements" has been revealed in a study by the AFL-CIO's Industrial Union Department.

The analysis includes 137 contracts covering 2.7 million employees and deals with the number of holidays provided under collective bargaining agreements in manufacturing industries on file with the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Indicating a definite trend in holiday improvements are the following statistics revealed in the IUD study:

A 1950 BLS report showed 77 percent of the contracts studied had paid holiday provisions; the 1952-53 report showed 93 percent of the agreements had such provisions; while all of the contracts analyzed by the IUD included paid holiday clauses.

The 1950 study showed that only six percent of those contracts recognizing holidays provided seven or more such days; the 1952-53 analysis indicated 31 percent of the contracts provided seven or more holidays; and the IUD statistics show that 75 percent of the contracts—covering 85 percent of the workers—stipulate seven or more holidays.

The IUD report found that some 57 percent of the agreements studied provided either one and one-half or double time pay for hours actually worked on a holiday, in addition to full straight time pay for the holiday as such. Such provisions covered 63 percent of the workers in the sample used by the Department.

According to the study, prior to World War II few union agreements contained clauses providing for paid holidays to production workers. During the war, unions bargained for these provisions to offset in part the wage controls imposed by the War Labor Board.

"Today," the IUD report states, "unions continue to bargain for increasing the number of paid unworked holidays, higher rates of pay for work performed on holidays, and the liberalization of eligibility requirements as well as waivers of these eligibility requirements."

Free Riders to Pay Fares

CROWN POINT, Ind. (PAI)—Employees may be compelled by contract, even in this so-called "right-to-work" state, to pay the equivalent of union dues even though they cannot be required to join a union, a superior court judge has ruled.

Judge Joseph V. Stodola denied a petition by the Meade Electric Co. of Hammond, Ind., for an injunction against the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. The company sought to prevent the IBEW from including in a proposed contract a clause requiring non-members to "pay the union an amount of money equal to that paid by other employees in the bargaining unit who are members of the union."

Judge Stodola ruled the proposed clause does not violate the 1957 Indiana "right-to-work" law, which prohibits clauses making union membership a condition of employment.

"This payment of the fair share of representation is completely distinct and substantially different from compulsory membership in a union," he said.

'Organize . . . Activate . . . Communicate'

Pacts Cancelled, Emergency System Guides Auto Worker Locals

DETROIT (PAI)—How does a big union operate without a contract?

The United Automobile Workers have drawn up a unique blueprint to guide their members in the day-to-day operation without agreement with the Big Three automobile manufacturers.

Under normal conditions, the union would follow a "no contract, no work" policy. However, with some 800,000 unsold automobiles around the nation, UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther announced that it would be "foolish" to strike.

The big automobile firms cancelled the UAW contracts. For General Motors, the contract ended at midnight May 30. Union agreements covering Ford and Chrysler employees expired at midnight June 1.

At the time of the expirations all UAW local union officers, executive boards,

bargaining committees and committeemen had in hand a guide entitled, "How to Operate a Local Union Without a Contract." These were prepared by the UAW education department.

The guide is headed "ORGANIZE—ACTIVATE—COMMUNICATE," and carries the following preface:

"The auto companies are making a new attempt to destroy our Union. This makes it imperative for our Union to use all means at our command to build an even stronger, better informed, and more aggressive membership, dedicated to the preservation of the UAW and its principles."

The key to operating without a union contract is effective plant organization, the guide points out. Heavy stress is placed upon an effective steward system. The stewards are charged with five main responsibilities:

1. To bargain with the foreman;
2. To assist in dues collection;
3. To maintain a 100 percent union shop;
4. To keep the members informed on union problems, policies and programs, and
5. To see that regular department meetings are held.

To coordinate all these activities the UAW has asked that all locals establish Stewards' Councils. The councils are asked to prepare a select list of union members who will serve as a communication system to enable information to be rapidly passed around the plant and to combat anti-union rumors.

In addition, active standing committees are needed to tie in the work of the particular committee with the overall activities of the local. Also considered essential is a Dues Patrol "to make cer-

tain every member is afforded an opportunity to join or to maintain membership in the union."

To help maintain effective union operation it is urged that all phases of union activity be intensified. It was recommended, for example, that members organize the unemployed, work with the community agencies on their behalf, sponsor union social events and make greater use of the knowledge and experience of retired members. Of retired members the blue print observed: "They remember the days before a union contract."

Great stress is placed on effective communications. Recommended are a leaflet a week, a plant newspaper, mailing to community leaders, tie-in with UAW radio program Eye Opener, and the organization of a local union speakers' bureau.



Congressman Al J. Forand, a recipient of '65' Senior Citizens Award, is shown speaking at union's annual event May 28. Seated, l. to r., at dais are Jean Wallace Carey, '65' Pres. David Livingston, Felix Solomons and State Sen. Thomas C. Desmond.

'65' Honors 4 Notables For Aid to the Retired

NEW YORK CITY—Awards in recognition of their accomplishments for the benefit of senior citizens were presented May 28 to four of the nation's leaders in that field by the 600 retired members of District 65.

The second annual presentation, chaired by '65' Pres. David Livingston, took place in festive ceremonies in the Penthouse Ballroom of the '65' Center before an audience of 500, most of them union retirees. Recipients were Dr. Howard A. Rusk, director of the world famous NYU-Bellevue Dept. of Physical Medicine & Rehabilitation; State Senator Thomas C. Desmond, veteran chairman of the N.Y. State Joint Legislative Committee on Problems of the Aging; Congressman Al J. Forand, author of legislation endorsed by the AFL-CIO to increase Social Security benefits and to expand provisions for medical care; and Jean Wallace Carey, Director of the Division on Care of the Aged, Federation of Protestant Welfare Agencies.

Dr. Rusk, also a noted writer on medicine for the "New York Times," received the award from Organization Dir. William Michelson. In his acceptance address Dr. Rusk had strong praise for District 65 and its program for retired members, declaring that they had found "the price-less ingredient" of advanced age.

"That," he explained, "is the secret of keeping young and active by using activity and stress as a therapeutic friend."

Describing a trip he had taken abroad recently, Dr. Rusk concluded:

"I wish tens of thousands behind the iron and bamboo curtains could see what workers in the United States like yourselves have when they retire, the respect and dignity they enjoy. That would be a stronger anti-communist weapon than missiles."

Senator Desmond was cited by Sec.

Treas. Cleveland Robinson as "a legislator ahead of his time on social thinking." Senator Desmond said amendments would appear on the ballot in N.Y. State next November authorizing construction of special housing for the aged. Pres. Livingston pledged support of the union for that measure.

Congressman Forand, cited as a "champion of social security" by Vice-Pres. Frank Brown, said that his aim is to eliminate from the present social security law the work clause which now restricts a beneficiary to a maximum of \$100 a month earnings while receiving social security payments.

'Splendid Example'

Described by Vice-Pres. Al Bernknopf as the "ideal social worker," Mrs. Carey told the senior 65ers they are "a splendid example to other groups of older people. Such a program as yours with the great variety of activities it offers, gives real meaning and a sense of happiness to people in retirement."

Messages of congratulations were received from Governor Averell Harriman and Mayor Robert F. Wagner. The governor praised District 65 for establishing the awards which he called "an encouragement to progress in the field of providing a fuller life for senior citizens." Mayor Wagner's telegram lauded '65' for "outstanding pioneer programs that you have developed for your retired members."

Director of the '65' Pension Plan is Jack Ossosky, who works under the supervision of Security Plan Administrator Irving Baldinger.

Half-Million Dollars Paid By '338' Health Plan in Year; Free Eyeglasses New Benefit

NEW YORK CITY.—The Local 338 Health and Welfare Plan paid benefits of more than half a million dollars to members of the union and their families during 1957. Pres. Julius Sum reported to the local's annual city-wide membership meeting at Manhattan Center May 14.

The Health and Welfare Plan was a central point of the officers' report to the meeting. A highlight of the report was the announcement that the Plan would be further expanded to provide free eyeglasses to members.

The new benefit was made possible by the healthy financial standing of the Plan, which showed a substantial surplus in spite of the record benefit expenditure last year, Pres. Sum said.

As of July 1 members in the union a year or more will be able to get eyeglasses every two years from any of a group of optometrists to be named by the union, at no charge to the member. Those who use optometrists other than those named by the union will be reimbursed up to \$7 for the cost.

Estimates are that the new benefit will require an expenditure of about \$10,000 a year, and that savings to members will be approximately the same.

Retirement Plan Healthy

Reporting on the Retirement Plan, Pres. Sum said its finances were in a healthy state, with benefits and other costs being almost entirely borne by interest from the Retirement Fund investments.

"In time," said Pres. Sum, "we hope to be able to liberalize the retirement program." Presently, the Plan provides a pension as well as the opportunity to continue coverage for health and welfare benefits. Retired members are encouraged to maintain their standing in the Welfare Plan by paying weekly premiums of \$2. This is equal to the employer payment made on behalf of employed members.

Wage Gains Scored at Clark Dairy in New Haven

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—General increases and individual adjustments in wage rates bring gains of 15 to 22½ cents an hour to production employees of Clark Dairy over the next two years as the result of a wage reopening settlement, negotiated by Local 282, Int'l Rep. John V. Cooney reported.

Negotiations were led by Steward Mitchell Powell, Cooney and Int'l Rep. Charles Greenberg.

Raise, Health Plan At Celluplastics

FITCHBURG, Mass.—Wage increases and comprehensive hospital and doctor care topped gains in a contract renewal covering more than 100 employees at the Celluplastic Corp., Regional Dir. Thomas J. Leone reported.

Effective May 15, general wage boosts of 5 cents an hour and additional adjustments for two job categories were secured. As of that date too, employer payment began for hospitalization and medical care in home, doctor's office and hospital. The coverage is entirely employer paid.

The members of Local 875 unanimously approved the settlement terms at a meeting May 23.

Arbiter to Rule on '780' Health Plan

NEW YORK CITY—Discussions between the union and employers aimed at setting up a health and life insurance program for the members of Phone Answering Service Local 780 have bogged down, and the dispute has gone to an arbitrator, '780' Pres. Jerry Fischer reported.

An impasse developed over the plan's cost and the choice of insurance carrier. On cost, the employers insist that a study they made of the average age of the membership shows that the plan will cost less than the union seeks. The union's survey of the membership shows that a higher employer payment is required to finance the plan.

It has been agreed that the plan, to be completely employer paid, will provide hospital and surgical cash benefits, as well as life insurance.

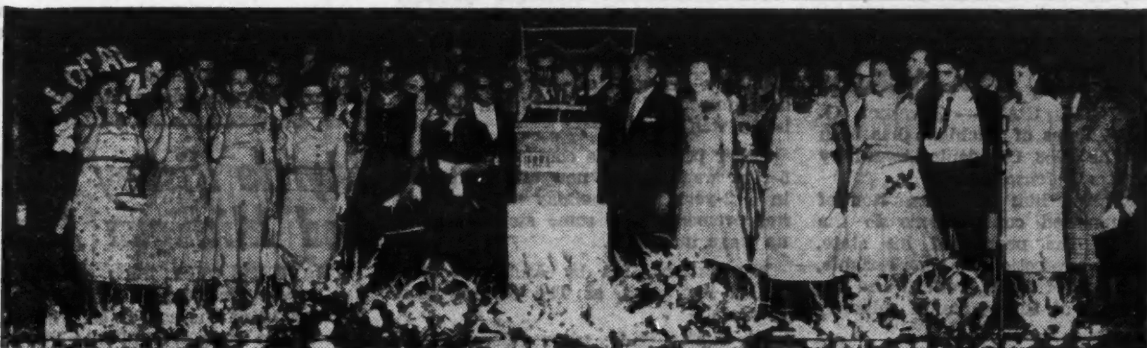
Talks on the plan started immediately after the recent completion of the union's contract reopening with the employer's association, which represents 50 firms employing some 1,400 members of Local 780. The amended contract, which is the result of an arbitrator's award, provides, besides the welfare plan, wage increases of 5 cents an hour and many other gains.

Eleanor Roosevelt To Dedicate 1199's FDR Room

NEW YORK CITY—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt will formally dedicate the Local 1199 meeting and social hall as the FDR auditorium, on June 18.

The decision of the union to honor the memory of President Roosevelt followed a proposal by '1199' Pres. Leon J. Davis, who cited the former Chief Executive's "distinguished record as a leader in the fight for social justice for all American regardless of race, creed or color, and his close association with the growth of the American trade union movement."

The dedication ceremonies will be held during a meeting of the local's General Council June 18. Preparations are under way to place a permanent display honoring Roosevelt outside the auditorium.



Newly elected officers and stewards of Local 262 were installed by RWDSU Pres. Max Greenberg, center, at ceremonies held May 24, marking local's 19th anniversary.

1,500 at Local 262 Installation Meeting

NEWARK, N. J.—Well over 1,500 members of Local 262 were on hand to celebrate the union's 19th anniversary on May 24 and to witness the installation of newly-elected officers and stewards by RWDSU Pres. Max Greenberg.

A unique tribute to the women officers was the presentation of flower baskets from their co-workers.

Heading the body of 120 officers, board members and stewards installed were '65' Pres. Anthony Auriema, General

Org. George Braverman, 1st Vice-Pres. Theodore DeNorscio, 2nd Vice-Pres. Frank McGovern, Financial Sec. John Gialmis, Treas. Fred Henninger, Recording Sec. Emma Natalizio, Trustees Andrew Rendina and Angelina Ruccio, and Sgt.-at-Arms Alfred Parzanese and Joseph Opalak.

Among the featured speakers were RWDSU Sec.-Treas. Al Heaps and Exec. Vice-Pres. Alex Ball. Other guest speakers included State CIO Human Relations

Dir. Arthur Chapin, Essex-West Hudson CIO Exec. Sec. Joseph Minnish, Councilman Raymond V. Santora and Samuel Rothbard, attorney.

The meeting also held rites in honor of deceased members of Local 262, conducted by Father Garner of the Blessed Sacrament Church in this city.

Twenty-eight newly elected board members were installed at the meeting. Also elected and installed were 69 stewards.

The Midwest

Grand Rapids Dairymen Win \$25,000 Severance Pay Award

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—A complete victory for the union was scored with an award of severance pay totaling more than \$25,000 for a group of salesmen who lost their jobs when the Sealtest Milk Co. closed its plant here last February. The men are members of Local 386.

The company refused to make severance payments to the salesmen, although the contract called for such pay for all employees in case production was abolished at the plant. Production workers did receive severance pay. The company claimed the contract excluded salesmen from being affected by abolition of production.

Arbitrator David A. Wolff ruled that the salesmen,

as well as the production employees, were regular employees within the meaning of the contract, and that they were laid off because the plant closed down. They were thus entitled to the same severance pay as the production employees under the contract. This provided \$100 for each year of service. The contract covered 30 plant employees and 20 salesmen.

Formed Union Cooperative

Sixteen of the salesmen, with the help of the union, formed their own cooperative distribution company soon after the plant closed. They took this action as an alternative to a company offer to sell its routes to them, making each an independent distributor of Sealtest Milk. Such a set-up would have

deprived the men of their union membership and hard-won benefits such as health and welfare coverage, pensions in which all had an important stake, and many other benefits.

The union pointed out that the deal offered by the company was a bad one because the price at which the company would sell the milk to the men would have prohibited a fair profit. The men, therefore banded together, canvassed other milk processors, and found one who would sell at a fair price.

The co-op began operating March 3, under the name of Wonderland Milk Co. The men continue their membership in Local 386, and as such retain the full support of other unionists in the area and are maintaining their livelihood.

'Good Progress' Reported In West Virginia Campaign At Bradshaw-Diehl Store

HUNTINGTON, W.Va.—Good progress is being made at the Bradshaw-Diehl department store in building the union's strength and correcting long-standing grievances of the employees, Int'l Rep. Edgar L. Johnson reported. The 100 employees are continuing the campaign to organize themselves as they await an election date to be set by the National Labor Relations Board.

The union's appearance on the scene has already resulted in wage increases, which the organizing committee has pointed out to their co-workers are just a "down-payment" of what is really needed and will be accomplished in negotiations for an RWDSU contract after the NLRB election.

The wage increases and certain other small steps have been taken by management in an effort to convince the workers they don't need a union. But Johnson said the union is calling for some really meaningful measures to meet serious complaints of the employees. Among these are the heavy workloads imposed on salesladies in many departments

where there are no stockmen. These women are thus forced to carry many kinds of goods in and out of stockrooms, including even such items as lawnmowers.

Premium Paid—for Some

Another company move has been to pay a portion of the hospitalization plan premium for some of the employees in an obvious attempt to divide them. Before management learned that the workers were organizing, everybody paid his own full premium. The union, of course, will ask in negotiations that the company pay the premiums for all employees.

Meanwhile, as more and more new members sign up every day throughout the store, the organizing spirit has spread to the office group as well.

Enthusiastic backing for the Bradshaw employees' organizing effort has come from the entire labor movement of the Huntington district. It has already been expressed in the appearance of the president and vice-president of the Huntington AFL-CIO Labor Council at the labor board hearing May 16 on the union's election petition. Last week a number of members of the Int'l Ladies Garment Workers Union local here turned out to help distribute copies of The RWDSU Record to the Bradshaw people as they left the store after work.

Leaders of the two RWDSU locals here—612 and 21—have also been active in the campaign.

Workers Defense League Honors Mich. Gov. Williams

NEW YORK (PAI)—Governor G. Mennen Williams of Michigan has been awarded the 1958 Clendenin Award by the Workers Defense League.

It was given him in "recognition of his distinguished contributions to the progress of the people of his state, through the protection of labor's rights, the expansion of social welfare and the advancement of the rights of minority groups."

One-Vote Margin For RWDSU Scored At Iowa Store

WATERLOO, Ia.—Employees of Davidson's Furniture store here voted for RWDSU Local 860 in a National Labor Relations Board election May 27 by a margin of one vote, Regional Dir. Al Evanoff reported. The election result was indecisive, however, because of five challenged ballots. The validity of these challenges, now being decided by the labor board, will determine the election outcome.

All of the 60 employees voted, with 28 casting ballots for the union and 27 against. An additional two ballots cast for the union were challenged by management with the claim that the two employees are watchmen. The union holds that these men are janitors, and are therefore eligible to be in the bargaining unit.

The union challenged three "no-union" votes on the grounds that they were cast by supervisors.

Pitts. Store Drive Gains

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Continued progress is being made at Kaufmann's department store in Local 101's drive to sign up a number of unorganized departments, Business Agent Jack Silvers reported. Meanwhile, he said, a victory was racked up at the Frank & Seder store, where the cosmetic department won coverage by the '101' contract, which covers all other employees.

A target of the union for many years, the cosmetic department remained out of the union mainly because the manufacturers had exercised complete control over the department's operation. Recently, a change in the manufacturers' arrangements with the store management left the union free to insist that the 13 employees be permitted to join the union.

As a result, the employees quickly signed up in Local 101 and now enjoy the job security provisions which cover the rest of the store. Frank & Seder, Silvers said, is now 100% union.



"I BROUGHT ALONG SOME FRIENDS THIS YEAR."

Chi Food Shop Strike Looms Over Key Sick Benefit Issue

CHICAGO, Ill.—An unsatisfactory settlement offer has brought the threat of a strike at Kitchen Arts Food, a shop of 150 members, Chicago Joint Board Pres. Henry Anderson reported.

The workers authorized the negotiating committee to call a strike if no improvement was made in the offer, which was turned down because it failed to include a key goal of the workers—sick benefits—to fill a major gap in the existing welfare plan.

Other parts of the company offer are 5-cent wage boosts now and next year in a 2-year pact, holiday and vacation improvements and some steps to clear up wage inequities.

Negotiations, led by Anderson, continued last week, as The Record went to press.

At Clark Candy, meanwhile, negotiations continued in an attempt to boost a company offer of 5-cent wage increases. The 100 workers seek 12-cent hourly rate hikes.

Diplomas for 28

Elsewhere in the Joint Board, 28 members received diplomas and credentials as personal service counselors after completing a union-sponsored course led by Community Welfare Fund staff members Larry Keller and Sam Price. Included among graduates were Anderson and several other officers of the Chicago Joint Board. The certificates were presented by Cook County CIO Sec.-Treas. Paul Iacino.

In a brief talk, Iacino stressed that the single most important job of all

unionists was political action and education, so that legislation is passed which will enable union counselors better to help their fellow members in the key area of unemployment insurance.

Myrtle Risky Dies; Led Michigan Local

TRAVERSE CITY, Mich.—Myrtle Risky, a past president of Local 1710, died on May 12 at the age of 60. The members of the local and all who knew her mourned the passing of this stalwart fighter for the rights of workers, who was a sparkplug of the local negotiating committee for 10 years as well as having served in the top post for three years.

Just two years ago, during the strike at her shop, Cherry Growers, Myrtle led her co-workers personally on picket line stunts that were hours long in the hot August sun. She will be long remembered for her unflagging spirit on that picket line, which she helped lead to a victorious settlement.



Myrtle Risky

Rexall Pact Draws Cheers In Atlanta

ATLANTA, Ga.—Eighty-five warehouse workers here, members of Local 315, met on May 27 and ratified by secret ballot an impressive new contract with the Rexall Drug Company. The settlement is worth more than 13 cents an hour in wage increases and welfare plan benefits during the first year, and calls for a wage reopening on June 1, 1959. The workers were described as "extremely pleased" over the agreement.

The contract renewal provides for the following:

- Wage increases of 4% plus one cent, equal to boosts ranging from 6½ to 8 cents, with most workers getting 7½ cents an hour;

- Company-paid health and welfare plan coverage worth 6 cents an hour for workers and their dependents under the RWDSU Welfare Plan. Prior to the new agreement, health and welfare coverage was shared by both company and worker, and cost the employee \$6.55 a month.

- Strict adherence to seniority provisions and elimination of the possibility that a worker might be denied seniority on the basis of company defined qualifications.

- A training program for upgrading to new jobs.

- Three-week vacations (for workers with 15 years of service) for the first time.

The Rexall talks started on May 5 and were tough ones, with the company claiming this was a bad year. An agreement was finally reached when the union cited information in a business publication to the effect that business was good for this industry and the company was making money.

Members of the negotiating committee included Local 315 Pres. Douglas McRae, Carl Adams, Ranell Mathis, Raleigh Porter and Sid Fernandez, assisted by Int'l Rep. Guy Rickinson. Assistant Area Director Frank Parker took part in the final session.

Election on Way At Durham, N.C. Supermarkets

DURHAM, N. C.—An election among more than 100 employees of four Colonial supermarkets here is expected to be held in about 90 days, Regional Dir. Irving Lebold said after a hearing on the union's petition before the National Labor Relations Board.

The RWDSU has had an organizing campaign under way in the stores since early this year. The company is one of the largest food chains in the South. In February two employees active in the union were fired under false charges, and a city-wide boycott was launched with the full backing of the United Central Labor Union as a protest against this unfair labor practice.

At the hearing, at which another union also appeared and claimed an interest, the company tried to exclude 35 part-time employees from eligibility to vote. The union insisted they be included in the bargaining unit, and after some discussion won agreement on this point. Thus, all part-timers who worked a total of 18 weeks between Jan. 1, 1958 and the date of an election will be able to vote.

Wanted — A Gesture from Eisenhower

WASHINGTON (PAI)—Labor charges that the Eisenhower Administration is doing little to meet the problems of the recession were buttressed by Doris Fleeson in her nationally syndicated column recently. She declared:

"What (GOP Chairman) Alcorn wants is some contact by the President with the unemployment centers, some gesture of warmth and concern for the 5,000,000 unemployed other than mere words said here in Washington. He has not yet been able to sell his idea to the guardians of the Presidential portals."

American Bakery Sales Group Joins RWDSU in North Carolina

ROCKY MOUNT, N.C.—Nearly 100 salesmen, transport drivers and Thrift Store workers at the American Bakery, largest wholesale bakery in the country, will have the opportunity to vote for representation by the RWDSU in a labor board election set for Wednesday, June 25, Regional Dir. Irving Lebold reported.



MANY HAPPY RETURNS is the sentiment expressed by RWDSU Sec.-Treas. Al Heaps, I., to Int'l Rep. Bill Langston as Heaps congratulates Alabama RWDSUer on recent success in organizing campaigns. Latest victory was scored at McGough Bakery in Decatur, followed up by immediate campaign to sign up McGough plants in two other cities.

Dairy Pact in Birmingham Gains Raise, Days Off for Salesmen

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Nearly 100 workers at Consolidated Dairy here have won a new contract which matches most of the dairy settlements made in this area in the past few months and goes some of them a little better, Ass't Area Dir. Frank Parker reported.

It took just about two weeks of negotiations between Local 745 and the company to settle on wage boosts of \$2 and \$3 a week for the plant employees, and additional paid days off for the retail salesmen, as well as a number of other improvements in working conditions.



HARRY WELCH

The new contract is effective June 15, when the current pact expires. It will run for a year. The workers gave the terms enthusiastic approval at a meeting last Tuesday. Leading the union negotiators was Int'l Rep. Bill Langston and '745' Pres. Harry Welch, who attended the talks for the first time as president of the local. Other committee members included J. T. Murphee, R. M. Powell, Roscoe Roberts, W. C. Ledbetter and Curtis Shipp.

Elsewhere in this city negotiations with a unit of the H. L. Green variety retail chain are making progress, Parker said, with agreement on a number of improvements in working conditions.

The current H. L. Green contract, which covers 75 employees, expires in

about six weeks. Talks are now concentrated on the workers' demand for substantial wage increases. Leading them are Int'l Rep. Langston, Organizer Margaret Robbins and Shop Steward Sarah Limbrick.

Machinists Resume Talks With McDonnell Aircraft

ST. LOUIS, Mo. (PAI)—A Federal mediator has arranged resumption of wage talks between representatives of 15,000 Machinists and officials of McDonnell Aircraft Corp.

The Machinists, members of District 9 of the International Association of Machinists, rejected what union sources termed a "final" offer from the company. The vote was 2,791 to 2,614.

The union has been seeking a wage increase amounting to 30 cents an hour over two years. The old contract expired May 4. McDonnell makes fighter aircraft for the Navy and Air Force.

Slump Hits Buckeye Shops

SELMA, Ala.—A group of RWDSUers employed at plants of the Buckeye Cotton Co. in a number of southern cities have been particularly hard hit by the recession afflicting the American economy, and they have been made more vulnerable by virtue of the government's farm policy, which calls for farmers to keep acreage out of production and pays them for it. As a result, there is less cotton than ever to be processed by Buckeye workers, and a tightening up has taken place throughout the company's chain of plants.

Here in Selma, the entire plant has closed down, throwing as many as 90 workers—the number who are employed during the season—out of their jobs.

Effects of the recession in other industries in this area have made jobs practically impossible to get, and most of the workers are now trying to keep their families going on the inadequate unemployment insurance benefits while they trudge the streets looking for any kind of jobs.

Ass't Area Dir. Frank Parker said that workers willing to travel to some of the other cities in Alabama where RWDSU locals exist can count on the union's help to get them jobs in union shops.

The South

The salesmen, who comprise the largest group of workers to vote in the election, operate in an area which extends in every direction within a radius of about 80 miles of this city, where the company's plant is located. The Thrift Store employees sell day-old bread in a shop on the plant premises.

The organizing campaign has been under way for about three months, Lebold said, involving Int'l Reps. R. W. Parker and Donald Vowell in frequent travel to the dozen depots from which the men work their particular area.

The company has agreed to the election, and indications from top management are that it will maintain an impartial attitude towards the union, Lebold said assurances were given that if the men choose the union in the election management will be ready to negotiate a contract.

The plant employees are members of the American Bakery and Confectionary union, a sister union of RWDSU in the AFL-CIO.

Election Petition Filed

At a membership meeting on Sunday, May 25, a healthy turnout of the salesmen and other employees decided to file a petition for election with the labor board. They also heard from a number of other RWDSUers who came to the meeting from as far away as 100 miles to tell what membership in the RWDSU means to them.

Among this group were Pres. Ed Robbins and two other members of Local 1035 from the Wilmington plant and a committee of members including Pres. Ed Jacobs of Durham Local 1040, Long Meadow Farms. All came to Rocky Mount on a Sunday night at their own expense, Lebold said, to urge that the American Bakery salesmen here join them in the union.

The election will take place between the hours of 2 and 5 p.m. at the plant here. Those who work in the widely scattered depots will vote by registered mail. In all cases, Lebold emphasized, strict secrecy of ballots will be observed.

Some of the benefits of the recent contract at Wilmington were cited at the Sunday meeting. The contract provides a package worth between \$12 and \$15 a week over two and a half years. Most of the salesmen work on base pay plus commissions of 7½ percent. Others work on a guarantee of \$75 a week.

Enjoy Welfare Benefits

All are covered by the union's South-eastern States Health and Welfare and Pension Plans, for which the company pays between \$4.40 and \$5.50 a week for each employee.

Health care coverage also extends to members' dependents. Salesmen have the right to bid for vacant routes and are protected in route splits by a guarantee of regular earnings while the new route is built up.

Strike Victory at Savoy Spearheads New Contract For 200 at 16 Ont. Hotels

LONDON, Ont.—An impressive strike victory at the Savoy Hotel has spearheaded a settlement bringing wage increases and welfare benefits to more than 200 members of RWDSU Local 448 employed at 16 hotels in London and Sarnia, Int'l Rep. Walter J. Kensit announced.

The strike at the Savoy and the subsequent settlement covering all 16 hotels followed the effective union break-up of the combination of hotel employers aimed at forcing a cheap contract settlement on the workers.

Under the terms of the two-year agreement all workers who crossed the Savoy Hotel picket line to work are fired, and all strikers return to work on their regular shifts without discrimination. The contract provides for a \$1 weekly increase now and an additional \$1 next Feb. 15 for full-time male employees; a 5-cents an hour boost for full-time female employees; and 15 cents an hour for all part-time help.

Key Health Plan Victory

Also included in the contract is one of the key demands of the workers—full company-paid Blue Cross and physician-care coverage for their families. In addition, the company agreed to pay the full cost of \$2,000 life insurance and \$4,000 accidental life insurance coverage for the workers, and a \$40 weekly sick indemnity.

The employer gang-up was an attempt to repeat the pattern of negotiations and conciliation of four years ago, when the employers in combination faced the union in negotiations, and then in conciliation. This year, however, the workers were determined to hold the initiative themselves and to bring to bear on each employer the total strength of the union. Wage increases were a must for these workers, whose wages have been steadily eaten away by the skyrocketing cost of living.

United Steel Workers District Director Harold Rayner acted as intervener and assisted Int'l Rep. Kensit in negotiating the settlement.

Unemployment Still 'Alarmingly High'

OTTAWA—Unemployment in Canada, despite improvements announced in figures released recently, continues at an alarmingly high level, Claude Jodoin, president of the Canadian Labor Congress, declared.

"The situation, while improving, is by no means solved," he said. "There is a danger that a feeling of complacency may arise from the fractional improvements that have been recorded. There is still need for the most vigorous action by government and employers, and for increased consumer purchasing power which would provide additional markets and absorb many of those now without work."



STOMPIN' AT THE SAVOY meant more than a jazz song title to these Local 448 strikers, who hit the bricks at the Savoy Hotel in London, Ont., last month, and after a few days won a settlement which will extend to some 200 of their fellow members in 16 hotels. See adjacent story for details.

Dominion Stores Offer Only 'Token'; Conciliation Sought

TORONTO, Ont.—Only token offers have been made by the company in contract talks involving some 2,000 workers at Dominion supermarkets throughout the province, Int'l Rep. Don Collins reported, and the union has applied for conciliation.

The workers are seeking general wage increases ranging from \$12 in the Toronto stores to \$20 in other cities to bring the latter stores in line with higher Toronto rates.

Also sought is company-paid welfare plan coverage for employees' dependents, who now get protection only if paid for by the worker himself; vacation improvements and an additional paid holiday.

All indications, Collins said, are that the company is prosperous with new stores being opened throughout the province. There is no doubt that the com-

pany is well able to afford the union's demands, he added.

The union negotiating committee is headed by Local 414 Director George Spaxman and Collins.

Windsor Stores Ask Wage Cuts; Strikes Looming

WINDSOR, Ont.—RWDSU members employed at two department stores in this city—the C. H. Smith store and the smaller Sam's—were to meet June 5 to consider strikes following company proposals for wage cuts, Int'l Rep. Don Collins reported. The wage cut demands, made in negotiations for contract renewals, were based on company claims of serious business losses.

Collins said the employment situation in Windsor is bad and business has slumped off, but he disputed the company claims as exaggerated, and certainly not warranting the drastic demands for wage cuts.

C. H. Smith has asked for a 5 percent cut in pay, and Sam's wants a \$3 to \$3 cut. About 200 are employed at C. H. Smith, and 10 at Sam's.

The workers seek wage increases and other benefits, pointing to the increase in their living costs. The union has applied for conciliation in the hope that settlements can be reached without the need for strikes. A lengthy strike at C. H. Smith took place last summer.

CLC Asks Investigation Of Wages, Prices, Profits

OTTAWA—Investigation of the wage-price-profit relationship in basic industries has been proposed by the Canadian Labour Congress. Decision to seek such an investigation, which would be conducted in public hearings, was made by the CLC's Executive Council which considered resolutions referred to it by the national convention held in Winnipeg in April.

This resolution, one of several dealing with various aspects of trade and economic conditions, specifically named the auto, steel and farm implement industries as ones "whose pricing policies exert a decisive influence on the Canadian economy."

Resolutions on trade adopted by the CLC's executive called for "the fullest possible trade with all countries, consistent with national security, the protection of Canadian workers' jobs and working conditions and the maximum processing of raw materials in Canada."



KEGLERS' OSCAR goes to champion pin bowling team of RWDSU league in Vancouver, B.C. Local 535 Pres. James Mason makes presentation to captain Art Lightfoot. Others, l. to r., Bruce Robertson, Barbara Jones, Ron Richter, Teena Villebrun. Lightfoot and Robertson also won individual trophies.

Oh, Brother!

Oh, call my brother back to me!
I cannot play alone:
The summer comes with flower
and bee,—

Where is my brother gone?

—F. D. Hemans

WINDSOR, Ont. — Mankind's hope for extending Brotherhood has suffered a rude blow in this city.

The two brothers who operate the Brotherhood Stores, an apparel chain, aren't ready brotherly. In negotiations with Local 1002 of the RWDSU, one of the brothers reached agreement on a contract. The other brother refused to sign the agreement, and the matter has gone to conciliation.

Victory Ends Year's Strike At Canada Vitrified

ST. THOMAS (CPA)—Just 12 days short of a year, the Steelworkers strike at Canada Vitrified Products ended with a good settlement for the union. Ken Levack, union rep, called it a "tremendous victory over one of Ontario's most ruthless employers."

"In expressing our sincere appreciation to all unions who donated so generously, I can say that our workers emerge with a real sense of dignity and with a real feeling of gratitude to organized labor in this province."

The settlement meant 25-30 cents increase for all workers, off-shift premiums, 50% payment for hospitalization plan and other benefits.

All strikers are being recalled to work before any new employees are hired and the company agreed to withdraw all 46 pending law suits.

Injunction Hits Picketline at B. C. Store

VANCOUVER, B.C.—A long anti-union campaign by management of the Sam Yee general store in Chemainus was capped last month by an injunction against Local 535, prohibiting picketing in front of the store.

It was expected, however, that the writ would be quashed in court hearings, which were scheduled to start last week as The Record went to press.

The store was organized and certified when the company began replacing union members with relatives of the owners and other company officials. The members were laid off. Attempts to negotiate reinstatement with management were fruitless, and picketing began.

The firm has also applied for decertification on the false claim that the union did not have a majority of the workers as members at the time of certification.

Int'l Rep. Ray Haynes, who led the picketline, and two members of the Int'l Woodworkers union, who were helping out on the line, were named in the injunction.

Big Increases Recommended

REGINA (CPA)—A provincial conciliation board set up to deal with the dispute involving 400 employees of the Saskatchewan Anti-Tuberculosis League, members of the Sanatorium Employees Union, in a majority report has recommended wage increases ranging from \$17.50 to \$54 monthly.



Supreme Court Rulings Threaten Financial Ruin

By KENNETH L. MEIKLEJOHN
RWDSU Legislative Representative

It is not exaggeration to state that the most recent decisions of the U. S. Supreme Court confront the labor movement with a most serious threat that could mean financial ruin for many unions.

On Monday, May 26, 1958, the Supreme Court handed down decisions—with Chief Justice Warren and Associate Justice Douglas dissenting, and Associate Justice Black not participating—in two cases—*U.A.W. v. Russell* and *Machinists v. Gonzalez*—which demonstrate that those who would like to clip the wings of the Court on the ground that they are carrying the august body on too liberal a tack may be cutting off their nose to spite their face.

It is not so much the legal principles and rules which the Supreme Court enunciated in these cases that lend significance to these decisions. It is the practical application of these principles and rules to the facts presented, particularly in the Russell case, which produced, to say the least, a very startling result.

In the Russell case the Court held that an employee who claimed he was prevented from working for a period of five weeks by picketing strike could recover damages against the union amounting to \$10,000. There was evidence in the record that Russell's earnings when he was working were at the rate of about \$100 a week, so that the most he could have earned during the five-week period was \$500. The other \$9,500 in damages awarded him by the jury in the Alabama court that heard the case were what are called, in legal parlance, punitive damages against the union. The verdict as a whole was twenty times Russell's possible maximum earnings during the five-week period he claimed he was prevented from working by virtue of the picketing activities carried on by the U.A.W. Auto Workers Union.

Chief Justice Warren also pointed out in his dissent that the activities which were the basis for the verdict in the Russell case were also involved in 29 additional cases that have been filed against the union. The damages claimed in these cases total \$1,500,000, plus undoubtedly large legal expenses that will be entailed in defending the suits. The Chief Justice warned in his dissent:

"By reason of vicarious liability for its members' ill-advised conduct on the picket lines, the union is to be subjected to a series of judgments that may and probably will reduce it to bankruptcy, or at the very least deprive it

of the means necessary to perform its role as bargaining agent of the employees it represents."

This aspect of the Supreme Court's decision in the Russell case was stressed in a statement commenting on the decision which was issued by Arthur J. Goldberg, noted labor attorney. Mr. Goldberg pointed out:

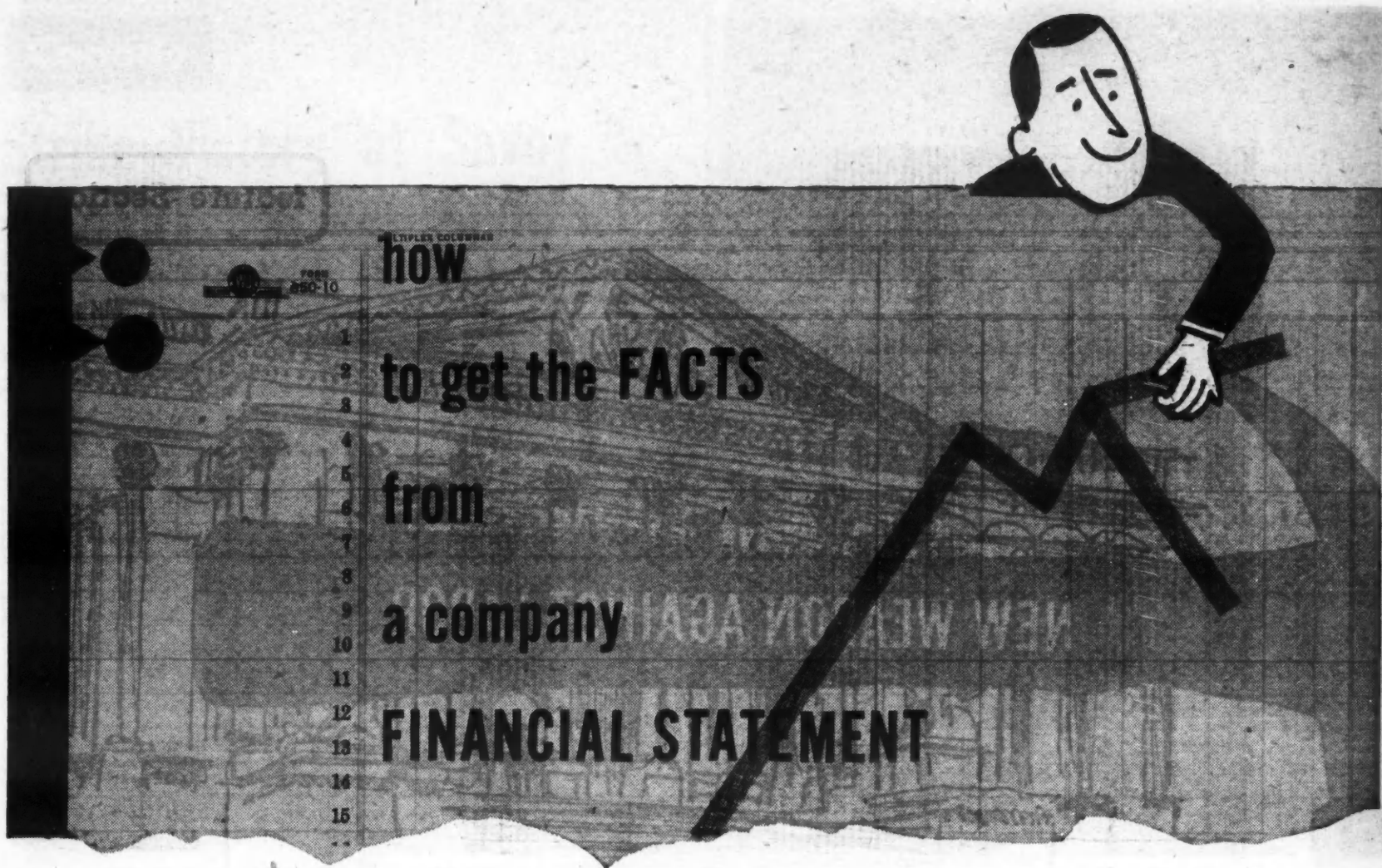
"A further and far-reaching danger to labor unions which the Russell and Gonzalez cases raise is that a union might once again be held liable in damages for the acts of individual strikers, even though such individuals might act without the approval or knowledge of their union. This unfortunate effect of these cases returns American labor law to the archaic and oppressive stage from which it emerged in 1932, when Congress provided in the Norris-LaGuardia Act that unions can be held liable in federal courts for the acts of officers and strikers only when unions authorize or ratify the acts of individuals. The state courts, as a result of the Russell case, are left free to ignore this principle of the Norris-LaGuardia Act by penalizing unions regardless of their actual knowledge or participation in the acts of strikers."

The Congress will shortly have before it for consideration various legislative proposals dealing with administrative practices and financial transactions on the part of labor unions and employers. As a result of the Supreme Court's decisions in the Russell and Gonzalez cases, one of the most important problems that ought to be considered is legislation to protect unions from the types of verdicts in damage suits, varying as they will from state to state in each of the 48 States, which were sustained in these cases.

Congress never intended permitting state courts to act in labor matters affecting interstate commerce. As Mr. Goldberg observed in his statement:

"The unmistakable purpose of Congress in enacting the National Labor Relations Act was to replace the conflicting laws of the states with a single, uniform and exclusive federal policy to which all unions and employers engaged in interstate commerce would be subject. The effect of the Russell and Gonzalez cases is to frustrate this clear Congressional mandate by giving the state courts an opportunity to undermine federal policy by emptying the treasuries of unions which exercise the right to strike."

The realities of economic strife between unions and management in many parts of the country, and the need for "a single, uniform and exclusive federal policy to which all unions and employers engaged in interstate commerce would be subject," as pointed out by Mr. Goldberg, require prompt action by the Congress to relieve the labor movement from the threat to its very existence which is posed by these decisions.



Financial statements are technical, and often quite tricky, documents. There are many ways a company can adjust them to get across the point it wants to make. Many cautions must therefore be borne in mind in examining them for collective bargaining purposes.

If a company claims inability to pay, a union may have to look at its books to see if they offer ground for such a claim. Some of the general points to take into account in doing this are discussed in the following paragraphs.

Union representatives should not consider the following comments as sufficient to arm them to debate financial statements with a management official or accountant. They should be aware that, unless they are experienced in evaluating company finances, it is easy for a company to steer them away from the main financial points and to muddy the picture with complicated explanations of its bookkeeping practices.

It is usually not enough merely to hire an accountant to examine the books, because he may only certify that the books are "correct" or that "proper accounting procedures" were used, or he may end up having the union debating accounting techniques rather than the merits of a wage increase.

Only Selected Facts Shown

The typical published financial statement is a highly condensed or summarized statement which masks many of the distinctions meaningful for bargaining purposes. It fails to give breakdowns on various costs and other data often needed for sensible evaluation, for example, on productivity, unit labor costs, and the role wage increases might play in the company's operations.

Companies which are privately owned or otherwise not obligated to publish financial statements, often simply select certain figures they want to make public, while withholding other data.

The typical financial statement summarizes business experience in a past period. It is prepared, not to evaluate future business, but to show the current and past financial status of a company.

Even if a company does not seek to deceive a union, the normal financial statement is inadequate for bargaining purposes simply because it is not prepared with collective bargaining needs in mind.

You cannot find from last year's financial

In these days of recession company negotiators frequently cite the downturn in business as a reason for denying just raises sought by unions. Often the company's financial statement is cited as evidence of its inability to raise wages. The AFL-CIO Research Department in a recent "Collective Bargaining Report" warns that company financial statements can be technical documents and gives us some tips on how to recognize profits not shown in the profit column. A copy of the full report may be obtained from AFL-CIO Research Dept., 815 16th St. N.W., Washington 6, D. C. Here are excerpts.

statement the effect of a wage increase in the coming year. Some management negotiators try to measure the effect of a wage increase simply by subtracting from last year's profits the amount of a proposed wage increase.

They would say, for example, "If the union's proposed 15-cent hourly increase had been in effect last year, it would have wiped out nearly all our profit." This is an unrealistic statement.

It is the improvements the company can make, and not last year's experience as reflected in accounting records, which will determine the coming year's profits. This is evident from the fact that companies regularly make claims that their profits will be wiped out by a wage increase, finally agree on wage increases, and then do adjust to operate profitably.

Profits are considered a key yardstick of how well a company is doing. But announced profit figures cannot always be accepted unquestioningly.

There are many ways in which profits can be juggled or understated. And profits may not even be the proper measure of a company's soundness.

Profits Can Be Understated

Profitability can be understated because (1) financial policies and/or the choice of accounting methods can significantly alter the amount of reported profits, (2) temporary or nonrecurring expenses can affect a year's operating profit figures, and (3) some companies are not run merely to make a profit.

Consider first the matter of financial policies and reporting methods which understate profits. They may not necessarily be dishonest or improper. They may be entirely warranted in terms of acceptable accounting practices or for certain special purposes, but they may not show the picture most pertinent for bargaining needs.

Some brief examples: (1) Depreciation policy may greatly affect the profit figures. If new plant and equipment are being depreciated very

quickly, the "expense" figure on the books is enlarged and the current profit figure correspondingly reduced.

(2) A company may list some income in the profit column or divert it to another category on the books. Thus, it may put an unnecessarily large amount of income into reserves or "contingency" funds for various purposes rather than into the profit total.

(3) Some expenditures may be classed as current operating expenses when in fact they should or could be spread over a number of years. Large expenses for "maintenance and repairs" or development of a new product, for instance, may be charged against one year's profits instead of being amortized over several years.

Extraordinary Expenses Affect Figures

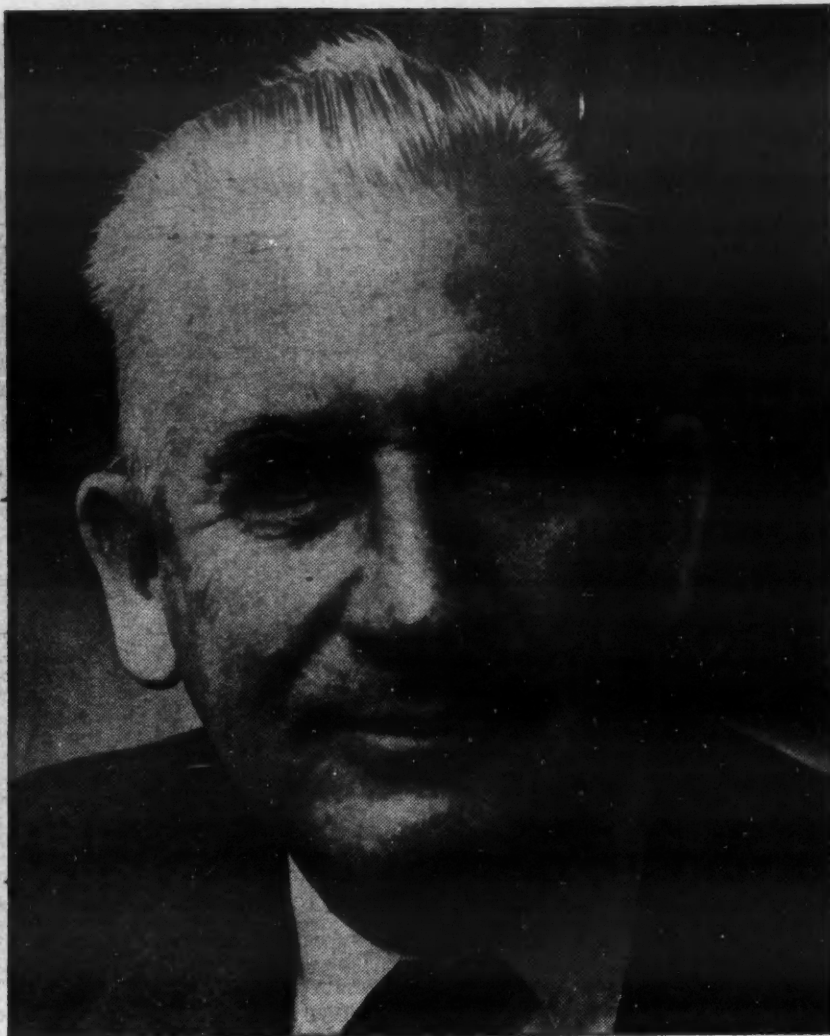
Nonrecurring or extraordinary expenses can also sharply affect profit figures in any one year, even though the company's actual operations account for as much of a profit as ever.

The profit totals may not provide an accurate picture of a company's soundness for other reasons too.

This is especially true, for example, of some smaller companies which are largely owned by one person or family, with the owners thriving even though the company's books show only a small profit. This is the case where the owners benefit, not by collecting large profits or dividends, but in the form of liberal salaries and expense accounts or through having many members of the family on the payroll.

The profit total also has little significance in the case of some subsidiary companies which accept contracts from their parent company on pretty nearly a cost basis and so make little profit. The profit in this type of situation is made by the parent firm. Or the reverse is sometimes true: profit are funneled to the subsidiaries, with the parent firm showing relatively little profit.

SENATOR DOUGLAS WARNS CUT TAXES NOW



Senate's Top Economist Presses Anti-Recession Program

As the Eisenhower Administration and the Congress alternately look with hope and then gloom on the state of the national economy, a strong, knowledgeable voice on Capitol Hill is striving to alert the nation to some of the economic facts of life.

Sometimes from the Senate floor, sometimes in committee hearings, frequently in public speeches throughout the nation, big, white-thatched Sen. Paul Douglas (D-Ill.) is reciting economic fact, economic history, and urging economic programs to combat what he calls "this very serious economic recession."

Douglas was elected to the Senate in 1948. He came to Washington as one of the nation's most respected economists. He's what the boys in the back room call a first class "pro." In 1920 he first joined the economics faculty of the University of Chicago. His work, however, has taken him far beyond the ivy walls. He drafted the first Illinois old age pension act, and helped to draft the Illinois unemployment insurance law. When the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt was governor of New York he advised him on social security problems. His books on the American economic system, on wage problems and banking had growing impact on other economists.

In 1947, following his return from combat service with the Marine Corps, Douglas received the highest honor for a man in his field: he was elected president of the American Economic Association. A year later he was elected to the United States Senate.

In the Senate, Douglas is a member of three key committees which keep their fingers on the pulse of the nation's economy: Banking and Currency, Finance, and the Joint House-Senate Economic Committee.

Recession Deeper, More Serious

The other day Douglas rose on the floor of the Senate and made another in his series of major speeches on the economic situation. Much as a professor lecturing his students, he warned his colleagues that this downturn "is deeper and more serious than either of the other two post-war recessions" and added that "less had been done by the administration to stop it" than the other slumps.

"Some will say that such dour statements about the seriousness of the recession are merely those of confirmed prophets of doom and gloom," he declared. "But this truth can be shown by objective facts which even the most blatant optimists cannot deny."

Douglas pointed to three important areas of economic activity and recited what he termed the "objective facts:"

The Big Drop in the Index of Industrial Production—Douglas noted a drop of 13 percent in eight months and said it "indicates that there is a most serious and dangerous situation."

"The huge decline in industrial production," he added, "the operation of the steel industry at below 50 percent of capacity, the great decline in auto sales and production, and the falling off of carloadings and other less general indicators are causes for very serious concern and should have led to far more vigorous action much before this very late date."

The Great Rise in Unemployment—The 5.1 million fully unemployed, he said "compares with only 2.6 million fully unemployed at the beginning of the recession in August of 1957." Douglas added that when you

take into consideration part-time workers unemployment has risen 150 percent.

Spokesmen for the Administration, Douglas declared, have always put the best possible interpretation on the figures. Actually, on a seasonally adjusted basis, unemployment increases continue unabated.

Business Plans for Investment—"The principal reason why this recession is potentially more dangerous than either the 1948-49 recession or the 1953-54 recession is that this one appears to be a classical capital-goods recession, whereas the other two postwar recessions were largely inventory recessions," he said.

"The difference is that in a capital-goods recession business falls to invest in plant and equipment, downward cumulative forces are set in motion, and once these forces are set in motion they tend to progress more in geometric than in merely arithmetic proportions. Small changes in investment can lead to very great changes in the overall economy, particularly in income and employment."

Douglas added that with the danger that these "declines will snowball or avalanche" the "time to wait and see has ended—indeed, it ended some time ago."

Other Economic Indicators—Whereas, Douglas feels, production, unemployment and investment are the "most important indicators of economic activity" he noted that most other indicators showed a downward trend, too.

The gross national product continues to drop, so have corporate profits and personal income.

"While there are those who are saying that things are getting worse at a slower rate," Douglas says "or that the recession is bottoming out, or that we may see an upward turn in the fall, the facts do not yet show any of these things to be true. Even if it were true that we are now declining at a slower rate, or that we had bottomed out, or that we could count on some upturn in the fall, we should still act and act decisively to stop this recession and to bring a decisive upturn in economic activity."

Tax Cut Is the Answer

What does Douglas propose?

Aside from increasing unemployment benefits, the quickest and most effective way to act is a tax cut which would go primarily to those in the middle and lower income groups. He also favors an excise tax cut.

"A tax cut to lower income and middle income groups would increase purchasing power and therefore would stimulate demand, production, employment and investment. A repeal or reduction of the excise taxes would serve to lower prices, which would also stimulate and would remove any possible question that a tax cut would be inflationary."

It is interesting to note that in the 1954 recession Douglas opposed a tax cut because he did not feel it was timely and he considered the proposed reduction inequitable.

Now he is asking for a \$6 billion tax cut which he says would have a "multiplier effect." He means that in providing such a decrease to lower and middle income groups, 75 percent would go into purchasing power and eventually increase the gross national product by some \$18 billion.

These are some of the economic lessons the professor is telling the Congress, the Administration and the American people.

COPE



Made up chiefly of RWDSU members, this is women's activity division of COPE, Wyandotte County, Kansas. Fourth from left is RWDSUer Anna Bowdre, division chairlady.

Cherchez la Femme — RWDSUers Do Bang-Up Job in Kansas

There was a time, not too many years ago, when it was a generally accepted truth that the woman's place was in the home—and only in the home. Modern American women—among the members of the RWDSU—are proving that while a woman belongs to the home her abilities are very much appreciated by worthwhile institutions; that she can contribute a great deal outside the home to the progress and welfare of the nation.

In Kansas City, women members of Local 184L, union of the big Sunshine Biscuit plant's employees, have been working hard for the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education, and doing a pretty fine job of it.

Under the leadership of Anna Bowdre, chairwoman for the women's activity division of COPE for Wyandotte County, they operate in five committees: education; registration and get out the vote; farm labor; clergy and educators; and purchasing power. Their main job is to check the cards of union members for registration purposes and to get every unionist to register. This calls for typing, telephoning, filing, and house-to-house canvassing, particularly during an election. They even do some baby sitting so that parents can get out to register and vote.

Then there is the job of approaching various community groups and explaining to them labor's position on political issues. Right now the big issue in Kansas is a referendum vote on the "Right-to-Work" bill. With the ballot scheduled for November 4 of this year, these gals are right in there pitching away to help defeat this enemy of labor. And, convincing as women are, they are proving to be a valuable weapon in the fight.

Most of the members of the Wyandotte County women's COPE committee belong to Local 184L. There are some members, however, who belong to other locals. Together they are putting in operation for COPE the same talents which make for efficiently run homes and families, which are the trade-marks of woman.



Comparing notes on progress of registration are, l. to r., Ida Morche, education committee chairwoman, RWDSU's Anna Bowdre, WAD Chairlady, and Edith Marxen, register and get-out-the-vote chairwoman.



Members of Wyandotte County COPE committee sort and file unionists' cards by wards and precincts in preparation for registration drive to defeat "Right-to-Work" bill in November.

the dirty business of WIRETAPPING



By **ALBERT WHITEHOUSE**

Director, Industrial Union Department, AFL-CIO

Late in the fall of 1953, RCA advertised a "TV Eye" for under \$1,000. Within 17 months 30 companies in New York alone were using this closed-circuit device as a means of secretly watching every sneeze of their employees.

Today, it is almost impossible to tell how many private firms have hidden TV screens, tape recorders and "bugs"—all used to keep constant tabs on their workers.

Such electronic surveillance has become symbolic of a growing trend among many Americans to get the inside dope on their fellow citizens. Whether this trend has been caused by an urge to imitate Congress' growing interest in investigations or by a transfer of cold war suspicions into corresponding private suspicions, "snooping" has become more than a fad.

And with this snooping—regardless of who calls for it and whatever its purpose—has come a dangerous infringement upon our civil liberties.

The sanctity of a man's home, his right to privacy, and his right to be left alone are in serious jeopardy. These rights—once termed by Supreme Court Justice Brandeis as the "most comprehensive of rights and the rights most valued by civilized man"—are slowly but surely being lost in the shadow of a new and ill-advised doctrine which proclaims that there is also a "right to pry."

'Prying' Is Illegal

That there is no legal validity to this "right to pry" theory is evident to any reader of our Constitution or Congressional legislation in this area. The Fourth Amendment to the "Bill of Rights" guarantees "the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures. . . ."

Section 605 of the Federal Communications Act of 1934—enacted long before wiretapping became a legal cause celebre—is even more specific. This section states:

" . . . No person being authorized by the sender shall intercept any communication and divulge or publish the existence, contents, substance, purport, effect, or meaning of such intercepted communication to any person. . . ."

Although many attempts have been made to amend Section 605, no changes have been enacted. On the contrary, the Supreme Court has consistently ruled that this section means just what it says and must be upheld.

Despite the rulings of the Court and the intent of our national legislators, law enforcement agencies in some cities and states—as well as the FBI—have persistently tapped tele-

phones and often used secret microphones as a normal part of their investigations.

Since the federal and state governments use these devices knowing that they violate public policy, violation has become commonplace—by blackmailers, private eyes, racketeers and by policemen as well.

Just as some employers have seen the "benefits" to be gained by listening in and secretly observing their employees, blackmailers have discovered a potential goldmine, private detectives a new field of endeavor, and even major political parties have found ways of "protecting their interests."

The "right-to- pry" obsession received one of its greatest boosts during the height of McCarthyism. Private industry was quick to follow the leader. "Security investigators" became a standard part of administrative personnel and former FBI agents found themselves much in demand. Typical of these ex-FBI men was Alfred Toughy, who became "chief of investigation" for Republic Aviation. At one time Toughy admitted firing 250 Republic workers within a year although "only 15 of them [were] known Communists."

Moral Questions Disregarded

The security investigators were never bothered by moral questions. Their job was to make a record and justify their existence. The advance of electronic technology was a perfect tool for their trade.

The growth of such tactics has in fact become so widespread that the electronic surveillance industry is now an accepted part of America's business world. In addition, private investigations are so much in demand that over 5,000 private detective agencies now provide employment for better than 150,000 persons and take in more than \$250 million annually. In 1945, there were only 10 such agencies in New York City; by 1955 this number had mushroomed to 450.

Nor are the blackmailer and the private eye the only ones to realize the potential of recordings for possible future use. A glaring example of "bugging" and wiretapping for the sole purpose of eavesdropping was revealed late last year when the New York Transit Authority admitted recording conversations and phone calls made in the headquarters of an independent subway union then involved in a labor dispute with the city.



New York newspapers revealed that not only was the headquarters of the Motormen's Benevolent Association "tapped," but hidden microphones were used to divulge the details of an MBA membership meeting.

While New York Mayor Robert Wagner and other responsible officials were "shocked" at these revelations and prohibited any similar future tactics, no punitive action could be taken against the Transit Authority. A New York law passed in 1957 outlaws the use of "bugs" by anyone except a police officer investigating a crime, but does not necessitate prior court consent. The TA, therefore, was acting legally according to the state, if not the nation, by calling upon the police to install its "bugging" equipment.

History shows that under a totalitarian form of government, the dictator—whether he be an Adolf Hitler or a Joseph Stalin—must have his secret internal police force to keep firm control over the people.

Here in America, however, we have many different police forces—federal, state, county and municipal in addition to private investigators—not to control the people, but to help administer the laws the people have enacted.

Today, these laws are threatened as investigators investigate the investigator who investigated another investigator, ad infinitum. If this wholesale use of wiretapping and "bugging" is not stopped, our Constitutional rights will almost certainly rot and decay.

A Dirty Business

Wiretapping and "bugging" are, indeed, part of a "dirty business." To me, the "beep" of a monitored telephone call is symbolic of the police state. The playback of a tape revealing supposedly private conversation is morally repugnant and contrary to America's much-heralded freedoms.

The era of McCarthyism is now past. Unfortunately, the eavesdropping and secret snooping it condoned and in fact praised, is still with us.

It is time that the executive and legislative branches of our government follow the path clearly laid out by the Constitution and the Supreme Court. This must be done, not by introducing and supporting measures aimed at circumventing judicial decisions, but by proposing and enacting laws that will give true protection to our traditional civil liberties.

Only the elimination of electronic surveillance, whether it be by wiretap, "bug," or similar device, will return to the American people their cherished privacy and their right to be left alone.

Got Those Low-Budget Blues!

By JANE GOODSELL

I am sure that it is possible to live within one's means providing you have an income of at least \$50,000 a year and yours is the type of family that prefers tuna fish medley to sirloin steak.

Since our family does not fulfill either requirement (our routine economies consist of saving string and not buying olives), we sometimes run into a little trouble. When this happens, we talk about it.

Well, "talk" isn't exactly an accurate word. What we really do is shout about it. My husband shouts at me, and I shout at him, and we both shout at the children, who shout back at us.



After a half hour or so of denunciation ("I wouldn't call two Brubeck albums in one month exactly a basic essential of life!") and self-righteous defense ("What's so terrible about buying a pair of shoes?" You don't expect me to go barefoot, do you?"), one of us makes a superhuman effort to calm down.

Since the children and I can stay excited indefinitely, it is usually my husband who announces, "This isn't getting us any place."

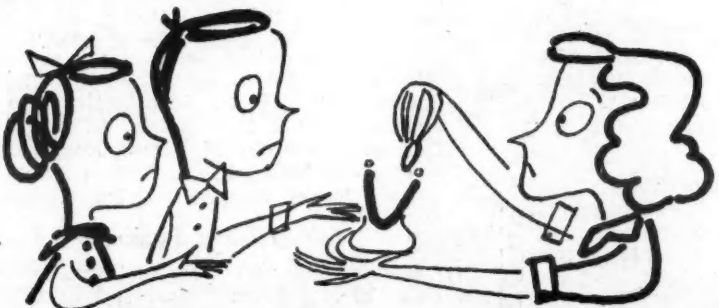
What we must do, he explains in a carefully controlled voice, is stop throwing money around as though it grew on trees. There are, he adds, certain fixed items in our budget which can't be changed, but we can curb our extravagances.

I helpfully enter into the new spirit of cooperation by not asking "What budget?" Instead I volunteer the information that "A penny saved is a penny earned."

The children nod seriously, and ask if we would like them to quit school and get jobs. Five minutes later they are reminding us that we haven't paid them their allowances. How can they save their money if we won't give them any to save?

During the next two days I not only save string, but also wrapping paper, bacon fat and the water in which vegetables were cooked. I write grocery lists on the backs of used envelopes. My favorite brand of hosiery is on sale (three pairs for \$3.87) and I don't buy any.

The children pitch in by making a special trip downtown to return their library books before they are overdue. They are very proud of themselves because they saved 18 cents. We are proud of them, and nobody mentions the cost of two round trips on the bus and a couple of banana splits.



At dinner, built around root vegetables and thrifty main-dish casseroles, we discuss money. My husband regales us with an account of the skimpy lunch he ate, and eyes his rice and salmon loaf with a tight-lipped look. The children talk about their friends' new clothes, and I slap a dessert of stewed prunes on the table.

I spend the evening morosely reading newspaper ads, which are filled with once-in-a-lifetime opportunities for saving money. Not taking advantage of them makes me feel extravagant and depressed. I sigh deeply.

My husband opens the door of the refrigerator for the fourth time that evening, slams it shut and curses.

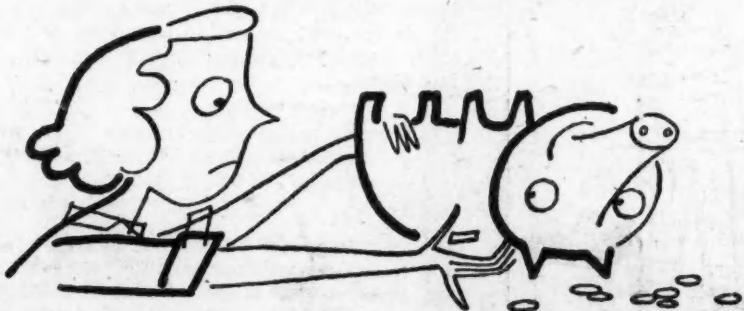
Five minutes later he is saying, "Okay, okay, I'm sorry I used that word in front of the children, but why in . . ."

"There is *too* something to eat!" I shout. "There's plenty of leftover casserole, and besides you were the one . . ."

He uses the same word again.

The next night we go out to dinner, explaining to ourselves that it's less expensive than nervous breakdowns, and anyway we deserve a treat, considering all the money we saved during the past week.

The following week we go back to saving string and not buying olives.



'Record Drawings by Marjorie Glaubach

Termite Season Is Here; Tips to Home Owners On Fighting These Pests

By SIDNEY MARGOLIUS

Consumer Expert for The Record

When the warm days of Spring and Summer arrive, any homeowner may be shocked to see swarms of flying insects arise inside his house. These may be merely "flying ants," or they may be the dreaded termites that cause much damage to houses in most parts of the U. S.

If you have termites you may be in for an expensive bill unless you know some straight facts. Even the fees charged by reliable exterminators are big. It's not unusual for homeowners to fork over \$300 to \$600 for termite-eradication jobs, or pay \$30 or more each year to have a man come once a year to apply chemicals. Termite jobs have been known to run into thousands of dollars.

If you get into the hands of one of the unethical outfits in the exterminating business, you may pay a high fee and get only slipshod, unsatisfactory work. The sharpshooters are known for their fast talk, high-pressure attempts to get your name on a contract quickly, and a succession of new addresses, warns Dr. John Schmitt, Rutgers University entomologist.

Many people who bought new houses in recent years think termites are found only in old buildings. Some already have been disillusioned. Their own houses have been attacked. More are going to learn the hard and costly way about the wide prevalence of these destructive wood-eating insects unless they take precautions beforehand. It's in the fourth year of a house's existence that termites often give signs that they are sharing your residence with you.

Metal Shields Protect Homes

The fact is, many new houses are built carelessly so they invite termites. Builders could provide an effective metal shield at a cost of about \$60-\$75, and avoid certain bad construction habits. One of the most dangerous is the concrete-topped terrace filled with earth. Dr. Schmitt points out that often the earth fill under the concrete contains scrap wood and lath. This is a cordial invitation for termites to come live there.

Often dirt fill is banked closely around the exterior siding or shingles. Framing lumber and posts even may extend into the ground. All exterior woodwork should be at least six inches from the earth.

Many postwar houses have been built on concrete slabs, with heating coils in the floor. Slab houses are not termite proof. On the contrary, says Dr. Schmitt, termites have several ways to get in. One is at the expansion joints at the edges of the slab. Also, wood stakes may have been used to support the heating pipes in the floor. Furthermore, the heated slab provides a nice warm all-year climate for termites where they can multiply.

Houses with partial basements built over skimpy crawl spaces also provide all-year warm earth for termites. Such crawl spaces need to be ventilated.

If a swarm of flying insects has risen inside your house, you'll probably have observed it. It's not hard to tell termites. Flying ants have "pinched-in" waists. Termites have the "chemise look"—thick, almost straight bodies. Both ants and termites have two sets of wings. If the two sets are almost the same length, you've got termites. You also can send specimens to verify whether they are termites to the Entomology Department at your State University, or to the Division of Insect Identification, Agriculture Research Service, Washington 25, D. C.

Even if you haven't seen termites swarming, watch for discarded wings in or near the house and basement. If you know termites have attacked neighboring homes, check your own by testing, with an ice pick or sharp knife, beams in the basement around the perimeter of the house, the bottom row of exterior posts and frames. Especially test the basement timbers resting on the foundation.

Infested wood may seem all right on the outside but be almost hollow when you tap it and your knife will go right into it.

Watch for the appearance of narrow mud tunnels on the exterior foundation walls. Termites construct these tubes to get back to the soil for the moisture they need to survive. But destroying the tunnels is no complete assurance of getting rid of the termites.

After the House Is Built

After a house is built, it's difficult and expensive to put in a proper metal shield. This needs to be non-corrosive metal and has to provide an unbroken barrier between house and ground. Preferably, you should have at least six inches of concrete and then a metal shield between the earth and wood. Any pipe extending from wood to the ground also needs to be shielded. It's desirable that the last step of basement stairs should be concrete.

A chemical barrier is easier than a metal shield. You dig a narrow trench eight inches deep all around the house next to the foundation and distribute soil poison in the trench. Cover up the poison with some soil and distribute additional soil poison. Then fill up the rest of the trench. If the soil is clayey or dense, the trench should be dug two feet deep.

The U. S. Agriculture Department has suggested a five percent solution of DDT in No. 2 fuel oil, as giving at least five years protection. However, fuel oil can harm foundation shrubbery. A water-emulsion chlordane, DDT or Dieldrin won't harm plant life. Dieldrin and chlordane are most widely used nowadays by professional exterminators. Dieldrin is most powerful. These poisons may last a number of years, but it's safest to renew them every couple of years.

Some exterminators give a five-year guarantee. Others guarantee for a year, but extend the guarantee to five years if you subscribe to an inspection service which costs \$6 to \$15 a year. Exterminators who give the straight five-year guarantee, are more likely to do a more careful job in the first place because they've stuck their necks out.

Two booklets which may be helpful are *Decay and Termite Damage in Houses*, Farmers' Bulletin No. 1993 (10 cents) and *Subterranean Termites and Their Control*, Farmers' Bulletin No. 1991 (15 cents) available from Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

lighter side of the record

Close-Mouthed Horse

"How did you lose the fingers on your right hand?"
"I put 'em in a horse's mouth to see how many teeth he had."
"Then what happened?"
"He was curious too, so he closed his mouth to see how many fingers I had."

Painless Dentist?

There will never be a painless dentist, until we find one who's free.

Money Talks

We do not live by bread alone—but dough plays a very important part.

Boom Lowered

A poll taker asked an old Texan if he thought the recession would have major political influence in the Lone Star State.

"Son, we don't have a recession down here," replied the oldster, "though our boom is worse'n it's been in a good while."

Togetherness

A father was trying to read his Sunday newspaper in peace. His seven-year-old son interrupted constantly. To keep the son occupied, the father cut out a map of the United States from the paper, scissored it into a jig jaw puzzle of many pieces and gave it to his son to reassemble.

To his surprise, the son returned in a few minutes with the map put together perfectly.

"How did you do it so fast, son?"

"It was easy, Dad. There was a photo of two men on the other side of the map. When I put the men together, the country came together too."

Wrong Darling

"Hello, darling," a business man said over the phone. "Would it be alright if I brought a couple of clients home for dinner tonight?"

"Certainly, dear," was the honied reply. "I'd love to have them."

"I'm sorry," apologized the business man. "I must have the wrong number."

Poor Fish

A couple of old cronies in a small town were fishing enthusiasts, and one afternoon while fishing the local river, to make matters more interesting, agreed that the first man who made the first catch should buy a drink.

Minutes later one of them drew his friend's attention to the fact that he had a bite. Seconds later he pulled in a fish. It was a poor catch, but the man kept his word and poured drinks from his bottle.

"Well, now," said the friend, wiping his lips, "I think I'll bait my hook now."

Floating In Space

The best place to see satellites is at an office party where the boss is host.

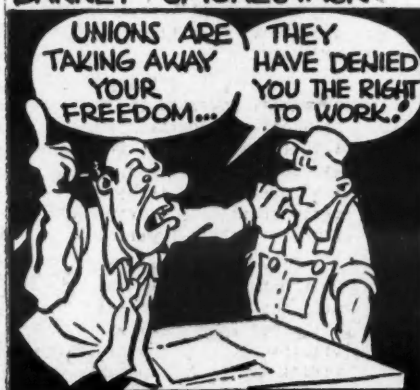
Definitions

Courtship: Period during which the girl decides whether or not she can do better.

Bigamist: A man who takes one too many.



BARNEY SMOKESTACK



BETTER FROM THE REAR: Vikki Dugan, in MGM's "Tunnel of Love," demonstrated her theory that the back view is better. Judge for yourself.



MEET MISS UNION QUEEN



Here she is, RWDSUers . . . the pert, pretty miss whom you voted Miss Union Queen of 1958. By winning a clear plurality of the more than 1,200 votes that swamped the Record's office, 19-year-old Anita McKay of Chicago won the title of Union Queen. She is a member of Local 291, works as a cashier at the Howard Clothes store in the Windy City. Five-feet-two inches tall, Anita weighs 110, has light brown hair, hazel eyes and a real nice smile. She tapes in at 34-22-34.

Miss McKay will be crowned at the RWDSU convention in Chicago this week, and receive a host of prizes and gifts. Delegates will have an opportunity to see her in person during convention sessions and at the convention banquet. Miss McKay received 342 votes to win the Union Queen title. Lovely runners-up were Carol Plumb of New York, a member of Local 1-S, with 257 votes; and Evelyn Swearingen of Cincinnati, a member of Local 258, with 251 votes. Doris Gresdal of Local 454 in Regina, Sask., drew 202 votes; and Johanna Karwath of District 65 in New York, 200 votes.



Supreme Court Rulings Pose Dire New Threat to Unions

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